TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strict-

The New Commission,

It will be seen by the notice of His Honor the Mayor that a new commission has been appointed to examine Newburyport, Mass. and report upon the works at the mouth of Cape Fear River. The names of the gentlemen composing that commission afford a sufficient guarantee for its ability, and their high character will impart to any report they may submit, very great weight and authority. Professor Bache, Gov. Stevens, and Lieutenants Maffit and Wilmington and the Northern ports. Whiting have been previously more or less connected with the work. Captains Franklin and Humphreys oc- question, the following report of the Philadelphia coal cupy positions in the front rank of their respective corps. We feel assured of justice at the hands of this distinguished commission. We could not ask more and know that we will not receive less.

The lively interest that our Representative, Hon. Warren Winslow, has taken in obtaining the appointment of this Commission, is within our personal knowledge, and it is only right that due credit should be awarded to him for his zealous and successful exertions.

We feel it our duty to add, that we have always found our whole delegation from this State, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, ready to co-operate for the promotion of this work, without distinction of party or prejudice of locality. For the new members, Mr. Scales, Democrat, and Mr. Gilmer, American, we cannot speak from personal knowledge, but we entertain no rises at all, and no breeze blows to float it off. There is doubt of their readiness to assist most cheerfully.

Daily Journal, 26th inst.

The Fayetteville and Western Railroad.

We must think the Fayetteville Observer misconceives our position and feelings towards this work. At least we should judge from the tone of some remarks in that paper of the 25th inst., that it regards us as unfriendly to it. We are not so. We have said, time and again that were we in the Legislature of North Carolina, that road should have our vote and voice in favor of rendering it all fair and needful aid. We say so again. Were we to occupy a place in the next General Assembly we should go for extending aid to that work. We trust that aid will be extended to it. We really and truly looked in the report of the President and Directors for information and in no captious spirit, nor with any desire to discredit the condition of the Company. We that its warmest friends could wish. The Observer says the most important part of the report of the President and Directors is that which shows that the work ought to be done. Now, really we had no idea that any difference of opinion existed upon that point. We confess that no doubts exist in our minds upon that point. We assigned no improper motive for the neglect of the Fayetteville papers to state the amount of work done, etc., by the Observer in answer to our remarks:

thing being hid, we may state,—as we have heretofore stated from time to time, and as was stated in that porhas been contracted for, and iron and locomotive will pressure of which a final vote will be obtained on the soon be on the track; the capital of the company is passage or rejection of the bill. \$359,764 11, sufficient for the work done, the work contracted for, the iron bought, and the locomotive ordered; for the remainder, the road will cost \$614,436 56; to complete the road therefore \$254,672 45 will be required: That amount, and that necessary for rolling stock, &c., say (\$100,000) the Company will probably obtain by \$714,436 56. These bonds will come into market with better security than is usual in such cases; for few rail subscribed and paid.

The Passage of Kansas through the Senate.

We published last week the Kansas bill as it passed taxation over the lands or other property of the United B. Franklin and W. H. C. Whiting. ing in this respect with the other land States.

under the Lecompton Constitution has nothing to do to see it. with the right of the people of that State to alter or amend their constitution, Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of at \$93 in New York on the 25th inst. the constitution of any State, except to see that it be Republican in form, and not in conflict with the constitution of the United States.

been omitted. We should have preferred its omission, cult to get reliable information of the events transpiring. but then, we cannot see that it will do any harm, and it may facilitate the passage of the bill, which, per se can make no practical difference, except as a precedent, and as relieving the legislation of the country of a load which has clogged its wheels for months past. We are therefore glad that the Senate is relieved of Kansas, and shall rejoice when the news reaches us that the House the no doubt will shortly be fought between the contend- war, and since the treaty. He proceeds to observe that " is enjoying the same blessing."

Death of L. B. Hardin, Esq.—A Washington City correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of 27 years one of the prominent and most efficient clerks | Camp Scott, compliments his troops, and says the of the Navy Department, expired quite suddenly last evening at his lodgings, on G street. This worthy gentleman was yesterday at his post, apparently in good Union must either submit to a usurption of their terrireturned home and was about retiring when he was at- acknowledging no dependence upon or allegiance to the tacked with, probably, disease of the heart, which proved fatal in a few minutes.'

a resident of Washington City for so many years, al. men. ways retained his North Carolina affinities.

Mr. Hardin, from his long connection with the Navy Department—the confidence reposed in his judgment and integrity by Secretary after Secretary, his intimate acquaintance with the personnel of the Navy, enjoyed an influence and position in that Department hardly second to that of the head, pro tem. It will be hard to supply his place-next to impossible to fill it.

Most of our citizens are aware that a suit has been pending some considerable time between Dr. Cowper, of Hertford county, and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company. It arose in this way. Some three authority to procure a loan by the mortgage of duties or four years since, a military company from Norfolk on the northern frontier of Mexico, to be used in organipaid a visit to Wilmington. Dr. Cowper accompanied but the Mexican counsul denies the authenticity of the them. It would appear that a train ran against the rear of report, and says the agent has no authority to make such that in which Dr. Cowper was, while the latter train a pledge, and that any expedition will be treated as filliwas stationary at Teachey's Depot, and Dr. Cowper. who was on the platform had his heel pretty severely injured. He instituted suit against the Company, laying his damages at \$25,000. After many delays and posthis damages at \$25,000. After many delays and post-ponements the case finally came to trial at the term of the Superior Court for Hertford county, held this week, and the jury gave Dr. Cowper \$1,000.

COAL FREIGHT .- The following table of freights, from the depot of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Company, at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, to different points, may not be without interest. It may form a basis from which at least approximate estimates may be made of the probable rates of freight from this port for similar distances. This is always an element in all coal Similar distances. This is always an element in all coal yearried oid, without respect to persons.

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paperwill in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Similar distances. This is always an element in all coal calculations, looking to the completion of water or rail-road communication with the Deep River mines:

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Coal Depot—Port

Richmond, March 26, 1858. Freights to Salem, Mass... \$1 60 | Freights to Washington, D. C., ... 1 25 | Marblehead, Mass... Richmond, Va. 1 10 New Bedford, Mass. Georgetown, D. C Boston, Mass ... 3 00 Hunter's Point, N. Y. 1 85 New York city ...

We may as well state that the average size of the ves sels engaged in the Philadelphia coal trade is not greater if as great as that of the vessels running between

We give also, as somewhat bearing upon the coal a bearing on the subject. market on Friday last, the 26th inst. :

Schuylkill. Red Ash, by the cargo. White Ash by retail Lehigh, by the cargo, lump. Broad Top. in cars, at West Philadelphia Penna. R. R.

Directly overhead the sky is a clear, mild bluenot the hard metallic firmament of later summer. Away on the dim horizon lingers a soft grayish haze, half vapor and half incense, hiding the nakedness of the leafless trees, and lending a dreamy charm even to desolation.-The dust from the passage of horses or vehicles scarcely a mellow tone in the air, in the sky, on the earth and on the waters, that reminds us of the "gentle Indian Sum mer time;" while a bud bursting upon an early tree, the note of a pairing bird, a general revival of life, adds nameless advantage over an Autumn that youth possess-

These are but the impressions gathered as we sit on our uneasy chair, in our little dark room, with machinery above and below, and politics all around us. Still not our visions go far away beyond court-house and iail to watch the ocean heaving restlessly as though it held a human heart in its broad bosom.

beef bones) and get away-anywhere almost, from the resistance." wish that the condition of the Company was everything if we chose, or think if we chose, or better still, do nothpleased, without having the restraint of print before our the public lands has been called in question, I have thought

> Well, it isn't so, and there is no use in maundering any more about. We must get to press.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday but we wanted the information and not finding it, said last, an agreement seems to have been made, in accorso. We now give the more detailed statement furnished | dance with which no action is to be taken on the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas before Thursday of "For the satisfaction of the Journal, however, and to this week. Mr. Stephens of Georgia, gave notice, that correct a probable impression among its readers of some- on that day he should move to take up the Senate bill here this morning with Liverpool dates to the 13th. for the admission of Kansas. In the meantime, the House der contract. 12 ready for the iron and 13 nearly so; he proposes to ask for the previous question, under the

INQUEST. On last Monday night the train on the ting, but no dispatch had been received. as per contracts executed and in progress, and estimates | Manchester Road, going | West, struck a man who | was partly on the track, some distance from town, breaking his arm and collar-bone. The man, whose name was John A. Potter, died subsequently, and Coroner R. J. the sale of 8 per cent. bonds secured by mortgage of its Jones held an inquest over the body. The jury returned to the English government and people not to be led dants to the house of the deceased, a table with spirits whole property; worth, iron, rolling stock and all, a verdict, "That he came to his death from delirium tremens, aggravated by a fracture of the forearm and roads have gone into operation with one-half their cost collar-bone, received from a collision with a locomotive on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, on Mon-

the Senate, with the vote thereon. We have since Treasury, to examine the Cape Fear River and Bar, racks. Finally the garrison dispersed them and captured uncharitable sentiments were entertained and hard words looked over it more carefully, and cannot find anything with a view to further improvement, arrived here yesterso far objectionable as to render it unacceptable to day and this morning, and, with a number of our citizens, Southern members of the House. One feature of the proceeded (to-day) to the execution of the duties assignbill we particularly like-it does not recognise the pre- ed them. The commission consists of Prof. A. D. Bache, amble, whereby Kansas agrees to waive all power of J. J. Stephens, J. N. Maffitt, A. A. Humphreys, W.

States, on condition that certain extravagrant grants of The South-Side Democrat.—Have we yet stated lands shall be made for railroads dictated by the Le- that this capital Democratic paper, published in Peterscompton Convention. Kansas is put on the same foot- burg, Va., and now under control of Samuel B. Paul-Esq., has made its appearance in a new dress, which Congress declares that its action in admitting Kansas | becomes it mightily? It has, though, and we are glad

North Carolina six per cent. bonds were quoted

Later from Mexico.

New Obleans, March 25 .- The steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, has arrived with dates to the 21st inst. This whole explanatory portion might very well have Her dates from the capital are to the 16th. It is very diffi-Gen. Parodi had retreated before Ozzolo.

Pronunciamentos were still the order of the day, but

the government appears to be gaining ground. The State of Vera Cruz was under martial law and the Zuloago forces were on the march thither. A bat-

The Mormon War. St. Louis, March 24.-A letter from Colonel John 25th inst., says, " Lauriston B. Hardin, Esq., for the last ston, of the Utah expedition, describes his march to Mormons have, as fully as words and actions can, manifested the intention that they will no longer submit to any government but their own, and that the people of the health. During the last evening he visited some friends, tory and have a government erected in their own midst, federal authority, or act with the vigor and force to compel them to susccumb. He expresses an earnest hope that every exertion may be made to forward supplies Mr. Hardin hailed from North Carolina, and although | early in the spring, under sufficient guard of mounted

Latest from Utah.

St. Louis, March 27.—The Santa Fe papers report that the government wagons sent from Santa Fe to Fort Burgwin, under convoy of Capt. Boman's command of 70 men, will go to Utah with Capt. Marcy. The Utah Indians are represented to be in great want,

and will be liberally supplied.

The correspondent of the Republican reports that the mail party met with five government trains. The grass was growing rapidly on the plains, and would subsist stock in a few days.

Mexican Movement. New York, March 27.-The Tribune of this morning says that an agent of Vidurri, in New York, has

Another Difficulty at the South Carolina College. COLUMBIA, March 27 .- One hundred students at the South Carolina College have been suspended until Octotation room and perpetrated other exceptionable acts. | ing a crisis.

For the Journal. Judge Ellis on Distribution in 1853.

Scorrs Hill, N. C., March 24th, 1858. Messrs. Editors: It appears from recent articles in the newspapers that a question has been raised as to the sound- the lower settlement, New Hanover county, the Hopeness of Judge Ellis on the question of distributing the public lands. Now, I by no means wish to enter upon a controversy Dan'l Henderson having been ordained ruling elders, and with any one in regard to this matter: but justice to the on the next day (the Lord's,) the sacrament of the Lord's nue. gentleman concerned, requires that I should give publicity to certain portions of a private letter written by Judge Ellis to myself several years ago. At that time the question of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Coal Depot-Port distributing the public lands was the subject of much discussion. It was a few months before the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, and Judge Ellis's name had been suggested in connection with the office of Governor, by from Scotland, who continued a few years with them, a communication in the democratic paper at Fayetteville, of but had gone to the West not long before I succeeded which I was then the editor. As it had been rumored that him. On my accession to this church I found John Anhe was a distributionist, I addressed to him a note of inquiry derson, Wm. Robinson, John Devane and C. Henry, in regard to his views. He replied somewhat at length in a ruling elders, all old, but intelligent, noble and pious men. letter, not intended for publication, in which he declined to There were other elders here, but I do not remember be considered a candidate for the democratic nomination for their names. About the same time I commenced preach-Governor, but gave his views freely in regard to the policy ing at the Widow Moore's Creek in private houses. No of distribution, as well as on other matters not of a public house of worship was yet built. However, they soon nature. Below I give you that portion of the letter having went to work, and ere long a good comfortable house

" SALISBURY, Nov. 23d. 1853. It (i. e. distribution) has been advocated by the Whigs \$3 80 and opposed by the Democrats since my carliest recollec-4 75 ate the necessity of a protective tariff, by draining the public 4 00 Treasury; and the Democrats were merely instigated in op-4 75 posing it to prevent such necessity, and to avoid the humiliating spectacle of reducing the States to a condition of servile subserviency to the General Government. It is true, soon superseded by the erection of a house of worship 5 50 however, that of late some undoubted democrats have expear Keith branch, from which it took its name. This pressed an alarm that there was a purpose entertained in house was dedicated and a church organized in the sumsome quarters to divide the public lands among the new mer of A. D., 1807. Jas. Moore and Jno. Kenier having States, and to squander them upon public companies of spec- been previously elected and ordained to the office of ruling ulators, thereby indirectly but practically patronizing inter- elders. These were men of distinguished valor in the nal improvements by the General Government, in a more revolutionary war.* A house was built and given for objectionable form if possible than that heretofore proposed a house of worship on the east side of the North East by the Whigs and opposed by the Democrats. Moved by River by the generosity of Henry Williams, Esq., and these apprehensions, they have expressed a preference for was organized and dedicated I think sometime in A. D., the otherwise objectionable policy of partitioning the public 1829. John Gilman having been previously ordained to resolution in the late General Assembly, and the votes and named Mount Williams from respect to the donor .speeches thereon. And I painfully fear that some of our Some years before and after this time, with much pleasleading friends, tortured by a laudable but over zealous am ure and apparent success, I preached and administered bition into the belief that these apprehensions are well foundexpectancy to pleasure, and gives to Spring all that ed in facts and circumstances, that have a present and immediate existence, have contributed no little to increase the public alarm upon the subject.

"The course of our President and his able administration satisfies my mind that there is no just cause at present for any such apprehensions. One of his advisers-our pure and able fellow-citizen (Mr. Dobbin)—we know we can trust; joicing to witness a goodly number of worshippers sitwe can go to the door and look across the calm river, and we have no reason to distrust any of them. Our true ting here under the droppings of the sanctuary, one sabaway into the dim woods, and eastward our thoughts if policy then, is manifestly to go on opposing a distribution of bath in every month. After laboring in this place about the public lands as we ever have done. The unjust and un- two years before and sometime after the year 1840, by equal provisions of Bennett's Land Bill are sufficient to warn the same gentleman a house was provided as soon as us of the morals of those out of North Carolina who advo- practicable on his own land and presented to this Sociecate the distribution policy, and should cause us to resist ty, (Presbyterian,) and shortly afterwards it was dedica-We would gladly throw care to the dogs, (who prefer that policy at least as long as we have hopes of a successful ted to the service of God and known by the name of of Mr. Boyce's important committee.

ten for publication, yet in view of the fact that the writer fields of labor, when I withdrew. ing-be gloriously lazy and triumphantly idle-where is the favorite of a large portion of the Democratic party for our fancies might be our own and as extravagant as we Governor, and that his opinion on the subject of distributing it proper that I should publish the above. I feel the more at liberty to do this as the letter, though private, was never exposition of the writer's views.

> Very respectfully, R. K. BRYAN.

Later from Europe Settlement of the French Ques-

The steamer Indian arrived out on the 12th. tion of the report referred to in the "item in brackets" will discuss it in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Ste- the 15th, also passed steamer Fulton on the evening of in a variety of ways: one by hunting, gun in hand that the length of road is 43 miles: 25 miles are unthat the length of road is 43 miles: 25 miles are unthe length of road is 43 mi factory dispatch from France, and the termination of their fellow-men. It was the custom of some people in the misunderstanding between the two countries.

> sentence of death, had been refused. Numerous arrests the people by a minister, if present, some of this stew continue to be made in France.

> away by false interpretations, and expresses the hope upon it being set out, all were invited to partake of it. going. It is generally regarded as a state paper.

were driven back, however, when they occupied the head | continuance they pleaded stoutly. The committee appointed by the Secretary of the of the bridge, to intercept communication with the bar- In the first days of my ministry, I recollect very well,

Gortschakoff, it is said, has issued a memorandum on characters, against me and all learned preachers: "They the question of the navigation of the Danube to the preach from the head and not from the heart. Cut off French government, directly in opposition to the views the head, and soul and body will drop into hell." "They of Austria. Russia agrees with France and England as preach for money, and therefore they are perfect hireto the right of the Paris Conference to deal with the lings." "The hireling fleeth, because he is a hireling

police and some college students. Five of the latter "Answer not a fool according to his folly." Happily were said to be dangerously injured.

in regard to the refugees have been published. The re- nominations of Christians as far as I know do apprecimoval from the frontiers of Switzerland of Italian and ate a learned ministry, and contribute willingly of their

From Madrid a telegraphic dispatch says that Zuloaga is well disposed to settle the differences with Spain. The statement that General Concha is to be removed from Cuba has been contradicted on good authority.

The latest correspondence between France and Engand was not to be laid before Parliament, but the Times gives the following synopsis of the last of a series of dispatches which arrived on the 12th inst. Both Lord as to their bodily parts have long since fallen asleep in Several battles have been fought in which the Zuloago Malmesbury and Count Walewski, it is affirmed, throughparty claim to have achieved victories, but they do not out have shown great judgment and discretion. In reply to Lord Malmesbury's request for an explanation of the passages at which so much offense was taken in the House of Commons. Count Walewski frankly reminds the country of the undoubted proofs given by the Emperor of the value he attaches to the alliance by the concessions of the views of England during the Crimean ing parties on the road between Vera Cruz and the city after the Emperor had been many times exposed and escaped many attacks made by assassins who, it was proved, had concocted their plans in England, he thought it ht it since the previous week. was no presumption to appeal to the friendly feeling and justice of England to prevent, if possible, a recurrence

Count Walewski repudiates, in the Emperor's name, any idea of wishing to include Englishmen in the category of refugees to whom he alluded, or a desire to change our laws, or an intention to condemn them; but now, regretting the misconstruction placed on his intention, he requests the correspondence to cease and the alliance to continue.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Foreign Commercial and Financial News. Halifax, March 26-P. M.-Liverpool letters gencrally agree in quoting a decline of a quarter to threeeighths in cotton since the sailing of the Arabia, though some authorities place the decline at only a quarter. Of the sales during the week, the trade took sixteen thousand bales. On Friday a very dull feeling prevailed, and the sales reached only three thousand bales at the following quotations: Middling Orleans 7 9-16; Mobile 714; Uplands 738. The imports during the week are excessive, reaching one hundred and twelve thousand bales, and swelling the total stock to two hundred and seventy thousand, against one hundred and eighty thousand the week previous. At the close of the market on Friday evening, continued heaviness was observable, the trade being well stocked and speculators shy. Corn is quoted in letters at 6d decline.

In money there is no change, either in bank rates or open market. Loans on government securities are nominally 21/2 to 3 per cent. The bullion in the bank had again commenced to increase. Consols, which had been rather dull through the week, closed firm on the announcement of the settlement of the difficulties with France at

Trade at Manchester, and in the manufacturing districts generally, sympathized with the heavy feeling in the Liverpool cotton market, and closed dull.

From the North Carolina Presbyterian. A Brief Autobiography. BY REV. ROBERT TATE .- NO. II.

A church was organized at an unoccupied house in well house not being built then. Thos. Murray and supper was administered to a few, not exceeding eight persons. This was in the month of May, 1800. For the use of this little band, the Hopewell Church Edifice was built shortly after this. In the summer of 1800 I undertook to supply the people of Black River Chapel church had been organized by the Rev. Colin Lindsev. was reared. John Jones, Cornelius Murphy, and Allen Shaw acted as elders in this church, though not ordained here. Such was the will of this people. How long I continued to labor for them I cannot tell. If not twenty years it was not much short of it. This people I left with great grief. They were dear to me. A goodly number, yea, a little army of brave soldiers of Immanuel's cross rallied around the standard of the captain general of their souls' salvation before I left them. In 1805 and 1806 I labored on the upper part of Long Creek, preaching in private houses. This inconvenience was

By the kindness of the late Isham Armstrong, Esq., I was invited to preach in his neighborhood, twenty miles north of Wilmington, and when no other house could be readily obtained for that purpose, he tendered one in his own yard, which was accepted. It was a cause of re-Pike Creek Church. For this people and in this house The foregoing extract embraces that portion of the letter I labored occusionally under the smiles of Heaven, until devoted to the question of Distribution. Although not writ- the Rev. D. B. Black was inducted into this and other

The building of the present Black River Chapel was commenced A. D., 1817, and completed the following Fall, 1818, under the superintendence of a select committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: Wm. H. consideration of emolument alone. Beatty, Rob't Murphy, John Colvin, George Bannerman and Daniel Kerr. The pulpit was planned, made intended to be secret, and as I was expressly authorized to and presented to this congregation by the late Robert shew it to any one feeling an interest in the contents as an Murphy, Esq. It was I think dedicated to the glory of God on the first sabbath of October, 1818. When I first become acquainted with this people, in the midst of whom I have lived, and for whose souls' salvation I have labored so long, although there was a diversity of character very visible, I found many of them to be men and HALIFAX, March 25 .- The steamer Niagara arrived women of great kindness, open-heartedness and affability, and also of intelligence and polished manners. However, I found some given to intemperance-some to horse-The Niagara passed the Africa, off Cape Clear, on racing—some to gambling and to sabbath desecration when D'Israeli announced the reception of a very satis- sale-days, another class was given to combating with certain parts of this my field of labor on funeral occasions Rumors of satisfactory news from India were circulaing, but no dispatch had been received.

With the friends of the deceased to prepare a stew, (spirits warmed and spiced, &c..) the attendants being placed in a line, and a blessing pronounced upon the liquor and was given with a biscuit and some cheese to each indi-A lengthy pamphlet has been issued in Paris in re- vidual until all were served. In some places it has been gard to the refugee difficulty with England. It appeals customary after the dead was buried to invite the attenthat the alliance will tirmly stand the trials it is under- For the suppression of this custom, God's | eople prayed hard and constantly, and thanks be unto His name, it At Chalons sixty-four men surprised a small pest in has long since fallen into disuse. On marriage occasions, possession of a body of infantry, and attempted to seize dancing, for some time after my settlement here, was the military station, crying Vive Republique. They much in vogue by the young, and for its innocence and

anon expressed. The following is a specimen by some and eareth not for the sheep." In this instance I acted There has been some rioting at Dublin between the in accordance with one of Solomon's wise savings :for the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ, such sentiments The Dispatches from France to the Swiss government and language have long since been repudiated. All de-

venerable gentleman, Thos. Lamb, joined the church here, and when he partook of the Lord's supper, he was compel led to use corn bread instead of flour, owing to the fact that It was rumored at London, on Saturday, that dis- a little loose flour, or the taste of bread made of it, had alpatches had arrived announcing the taking of Lucknow. most a deadly effect upon him, by producing an unusual

The taste of an egg had a similar effect, though not so vio-Christ, and their souls, I trust, are with Jesus Christ feasting on the bread of life, and that new wine which he has to give to all who are his, in his triumphant church.

From Washington. Washington, March 26.—The Kansas debate ha nearly run out in the House, which adjourned at 5 o'clock this afternoon, no one desiring to speak on the subject. The treasurer's last weekly statement shows the receipts to have been nearly \$4,000,000; amount on deposit \$8,500,000; subject to draft upward of \$7,000,-000; or an increase of three and one-fifth of a million

The Turkish Admiral and suite have accepted an invitation to visit Red River, the north of which is the western boundary of Minnesota, the principal object of the visit being to see the valley of the river and engage in hunting elk and buffalo. It is proposed to make the trip in July. It is said that Vice-President Breckinridge, Senators Fitch and Rice, and Messrs. Baker and Cavanagh, Representatives from Minnesota, and Ex-Governor Medairy, will accompany the expedition. The House was not officially informed until to-day of he passage of the Senate Kansas bill.

WHERE THE GOLD GOES .- It is stated that for the ase of the arts, not less than one thousand ounces of fine gold are used every week in Birmingham, England, and that in the United Kingdom the weekly consumption of leaf gold is as follows: London, four hundred ounces; Edinburg, thirty-five ounces; Birmingham, seventy ounces; Manchester, forty ounces; Dublin, twelve ounces; Liverpool, fifteen ounces; Leeds, six ounces; Glasgow, six ounces. Of this amount—five hundred and eightyfour ounces in all-it is stated, on the authority of an covered. For gilding metals by the electrotype, and the water or wash gilding process, not less than ten thousand ounces are required annually. One pottery establishment employs £2,500 worth of gold per annum, and nearly £2,000 worth is used by another. The consumption of gold in the Staffordshire potteries, for gilding porcelain and making crimson and rese colors, sometimes equals the large number of ten thousand ounces per

When will the banks of North Carolina resume?

National Retrenchment.

One of the most important committees that Congress has organized for many years, is the one of which Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, is head, created to inquire \$1,400,00 in gold. She left Aspinwall on the afternoon (and, we trust, report) upon the important subject of of the 18th. The St. Louis was to sail the same even. national expenditure—embracing within its scope, also, the searching question of National Taxation and Reve—The trip, by this arrival, was completed in twenty

That our annual expenditure has been carried, of late years, far beyond the legitimate bounds of our necessities, all will admit who recognize within the past few with a service of one sabbath in each month. This range of previous years, when at peace, a much less sum Co., \$40,000; W. T. Coleman & Co., \$69,000. in proportion to the population was deemed ample to

meet all the yearly necessities of the National Treasury. The argument is sometimes adduced for this great and wasteful increase from past years, that the expenses of living have proportionately advanced. If such is the ed out at San Francisco in 21 days, being the shortest ease, these expenses have no warrant in the enhanced value of the necessaries or the comforts of life. To prove this, let any well-authenticated record of prices of prison from the hands of the present lessee, and to place family articles for the past fifty years be consulted, to it in the hands of agents to be appointed by the Govervindicate the assertion. Take the whole range of pro- nor. The Governor was refused possession, on which visions as an illustration-with the single exception of the officers broke open the doors and took it. butcher's beef. So, too, with all the varieties of groceries and clothing, and the average of the past ten years will be found below that of any other decade of our history. The same facts exist with reference to the costs ion, except the space required for trees, public squares. of all the muniments of war, which apply equally to the land and naval forces. Should it be alleged that steam, A joint committee had reported a memorial to Conin the first instance, is more costly, on the other hand it gress for abrogation of the mail contract, and for the is more efficient in the matter of transport, and offensive formation of two companies to carry it alternately ; also or protective operations, than canvass alone. Thus, a to make it a weekly mail. smaller embodiment of men, with steam appliances, are The California Senate was discussing bills providing

in any mode of naval warfare thirty years ago. Apply this view of the case to the statement that a soldier of the army now requires \$800 to \$1,000 per annum, to sustain him, (and it is fair to suppose a sailor an equal or greater amount,) whilst in the early period of the century \$300 to \$500 per annum was found suf- been captured ficient, and we cannot escape the conclusion that great waste and extravagance, sustained by careless, if not cor- and refused to work or obey orders. They were trightrupt legislation, is the cause of the inequality. There ened into submission by soldiers. The leaders were is no reason why those in the Government employ should be better paid than the mass of their fellow-citizens who lands among the States, as will appear from Mr. Bynum's the eldership, this church, by the voice of the people, was daily duties; and whilst all wish the faithful public servant to be properly recompensed, we may, at the same time, feel well assured that the steady hand of retrench- Mining Company, had murdered his wife and three ment can, at a moment of national distress, can be most profitably employed in probing into the details of the expenditures for the army and navy, that are sweeping collectively from the Treasury nearly thirty millions of Supreme Court. dollars a year.

Another prolific source of expenditure is the system subsidies, applied directly or through the Post Office Department, to the commercial steam marine, which, as shown in the deficiencies of that Department, and in them, and \$285,000 in treasure. other ways, must embrace an item of near five millions of dollars annually.

The question of public printing, now calling for its millions rather than its few hundred thousand annually, is receiving some share of public attention, and it may be fairly hoped that it will not escape the close attention

Again, the tendency to increase the compensation of the hands of importers. Sugars were better but quiet, every attace of the Government, in the departments of a owing to the small stock. Eastern crushed 21 cents. civilian character, cannot have escaped the attention of The feeling in coffee had improved. Prices of domestic any one who has noticed the course of legislation at liquors tending downward. Washington, in recent years. The point of honor that NICARAGUA.—Wm. Lamar, United States Minister, formerly attached, in a degree, to every public officer of was formally received by the government of Nicaragua a national character, appears to have subsided into a

The cost of collecting the revenue of the Union, when with alterations which will re-open the whole affair at we allow for the value of the rental of Custom Houses, wear and use of cutters, &c., is represented by another annual draft of five millions upon the Treasury, and like all the others enumerated, is an additional burthen upon the industry of the country. It will be properly a question before the committee, whether by a radical change in the mode of assessing or raising the revenue, this last formidable item cannot be greatly alleviated, if not altogether dispensed with.

presentative force in Congress, would dispense with this quique. The attempt at revolution in Lima has been last burthen of five millions for the expenses of collect- suppressed. ing the revenue, there can be no dispute; and for one (of many) the writer hopes to live to see the day when the wise system of revenue contemplated by the founders of our Government will be the only existing one with

of the Government for the present century, that com- striking a deadly blow to the independence of the Judimerce should be almost the sole instrument through ciary, and the supremacy of the laws of Congress in this which, in time of peace, the Treasury should be supplied. Commonwealth. So many advantages attach to the simple and economical mode of drawing from each State its quota for the nation's support, that if the people can have the question fairly submitted to their decision, it is safe to prediet that its obvious tendency to guard against the prac-

would ignore the doctrine of protection, which a few still with hell; and that, constitution or no constitution, law cling to as applicable and favorable to the industry of or no law, no fugitive slave shall again be returned to the country. 1 say doctrine of protection; for it can his master from this State. It is as notorious as a poreadily be shown that the liberation of trade from the litical fact as it is that the sun shines, that this party fetters that the revenue laws now impose, would place enters into, and, in fact, controls the Republican party. our agriculture, manufactures and commerce, in a still Col. Ellis, an American and a Senator, is precisely ac-

the dozen or more years that have elapsed since it was

oped, weakened its force. The question whether the public lands should be used other questionable refugees is denounced in menacing substance to its support. This change of sentiment is not of recent date. (To be continued.) as a direct source of revenue has often been debated.—

The higher policy would probably favor their reservation The higher policy would probably favor their reservation as a basis for national credit, whenever an emergency * Soon after the organization of this church, (Keith,) a | might require its use, reserving their present income to discharge the interest and principal of the existing debt. Commerce might then be alone charged with the necessity of conveying to the Treasury our yearly requirement, which might, without an inconvenient retrenchswelling, accompanied with a very painful sensation in his ment be brought within the sum of forty millions of dollars, based upon the scale of values of the present year.

New York Journal of Commerce. AN OLD PARAGRAPH.—A friend wishing a duplicate infamous deed of removal has sunk Massachusetts low in of the following paragraph, has handed it to us for pub- the pit of disgrace.—Boston Post.

Americans Abroad .- In looking over a list of students in the Urban College, at Rome, we find the following names, among those particularly distinguished for excellence in ome branches of science and the arts:

Patrick N. Lynch, Charleston, S. C. Joseph Balfe, Pennsylvania. Ambrose Manahan, New York. James Corcoran, Charleston, S. C. William O'Hara, Phhiladelphia. Jeremiah Cummings, New York. James M'Cullum, Cincinnati.

William Mountfort, Cincinnati. These young men seem to have shared the contest with Armenians, Chaldeans, Germans, Swiss, Greeks, Pethlehemites, Chinese, Moronites, Albanians, Canadi-

panies discontinued their operations up the river last week, and now find themselves when the season for collecting ice has closed, with their houses about threequarters full. Including the 30,000 tons which each Company had left over from last year, the Knickerbocker has stored 185,000 tons, and the New York 125,000 tons—a total of 310,000 tons. The immense quantity such an acknowledgment of them as he has just pubis not sufficient to supply the wants of this city and the lished." eminent gold refiner, that not one-tenth part can be re- amount that is needed for shipping,—the deficiency being calculated at 70,000 tons. Private parties have collected and stored ice in considerable quantities for the purpose of speculation; and it is probable that the large him is to rush after Gov. Walker into the arms of the own supply.- New York Courier and Enquirer.

How to Save Gas .- An observance of the following

direction by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commer-

RESUMPTION OF Specie Payments.—The banks of Augusta, Ga., have resolved to resume specie payments simultaneously with those of Savannah, whether the day fixed upon be the 1st of May or June, irrespective of what may be done in South Carolina. What are the banks of Virginia going to do?—Baltimore Sun.

Incoming after in these hard times:—The migh pressure in the main pipes, if allowed to go unchecked to the burner resolved to resume specie payments of three notes, well executed, were found upon his person. Also, a letter directed to some one in Wilmington, N. C., giving an account of his transactions, and the main pipes, if allowed to go unchecked to the burner valves, will consume a much larger quantity of gas than they otherwise would, even if it is regulated at the burner valves. The proper place to regulate is the main ner in which he broke jail. He is certainly a grand valve near the meter, which should be shut off until the burners are just right, with their valves open full. By this means all our burners will be uniform, and the light will be as good with two thirds of the main valve on, as A beautiful inscription may be found in an Italian it would turned on full. Look to your main valves every graveyard. 'Here lies Etella, who transported a large fortune to Heaven in acts of charity, and has gone thither to enjoy it."

It would turned on full. Look to your main valves every time the Collector goes to the metre. This information bed on the 19th inst.

The business portion of the town of Monticello, Flanks been destroyed by fire.

Later from California

NEW YORK, March 26 .- The steamer Moses Taylor has arrived with California dates to the 5th inst...

days and fourteen hours from San Francisco, being the

shortest on record. The principal consignees on the specie list of the Moses Taylor are as follows-Wells, Fargo & Co., years, a sum of about seventy millions annually, \$2 50 \$478,000; Howland & Aspinwall, \$121,000; Amerifor each individual, made way with, whilst in a long can Exchange Bank, \$60,000; Duncan, Sherman &

> Lieut. Cohen came passenger by the Moses Taylor, being bearer of dispatches from Com. Long, of the frigate Merrimac, which had arrived at Callao. FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Golden Age arriv-

outward trip. The Legislature had passed an act to take the State

far more powerful at sea or afloat, than when employed for the compulsory observance of the Sabbath, and the incorporation of mining and ditch companies. Mr. Bales, the late State treasurer, had been acquitted of the charge of embezzlement.

> The sloop of war St. Marys has arrived from Honolulu with thirty desertions. Some of the deserters had The Indians on the Sebastian reservation had revolted.

punished with twenty to one hundred lashes. Two persons were killed and a number were wounded A horrible tragedy had occured in Grass Valley .-

Michael Breman, the President of the Mount Hope children, and then committed suicide. Archy, the fugitive slave, has been confined in Stock-

ton jail, by order of the owner, under a decision of the An organized band of burglars has been discovered in San Francisco, and some arrests have been made. The ship Flying Fish sailed for China with many

Chinese passer gers, who carry their dead relatives with A great snow storm had occurred in California, lasting four days. The California markets were languid but not depres-

sed. Some articles commanded higher prices. Money Provisions were fairly maintained at former prices.— Hams were higher, and the supply was entirely out of

on the 22d. The Yrisarri treaty was still before the Legislature, but it is believed will not be ratified unless

Gen. Jerez had been appointed Minister of War. William Carey Jones had taken leave of the govern-

The steamer San Carlos was lost on the lake. The J. S. steamer Susquehanna was at San Juan. FROM PERU.-From Peru advices state that Vivanco had captured Arica. The frigate Apurimac having first shelled the town, 350 men were landed who took That the mode the constitution contemplated, making possession. The loss on both sides amounted to 200 taxation and representation" move hand and hand, i. killed and as many wounded. Half of the town was in e., each State to furnish its quota, in the ratio of its re- ruins. Vivanco had withdrawn his troops from Ne-

JUDGE LORING REMOVED.—The worst political deed that Massachusetts has seen since her ratification of the Federal Constitution, was done yesterday by our American Republican Governor. He, at the bidding of a radical and fanatical herd of abolitionists, removed Judge This would, it is true, be a departure from the policy Loring from the office of Judge of Probate. This is

Judge Loring presided as commissioner in the case of the rendition of a fugitive slave from this State under the laws of the United States. There is high legal authority for the opinion that, on this occasion, he discharged his duty legally, judiciously, humanely-no less an tice of profuse expenditure and its consequent check up-on Congressional corruption, would invoke the warmest on avail with the chief actors in what followed. There is a party in Massachusetts which holds that the Federal The adoption of this system of revenue, of course, Constitution is a covenant with death and an agreement farther advanced position, in the scale of the world's competition, than they even now possess.

We all remember that one of the last public declarations of Henry Clay (who has been styled "the Father of the System") was, that "Protection for protection's sake was dead;" and it is not too much now to say that the dozon or more years that have classed since it was the dozon or more years that have classed since it was the formulation of the slave Burns until now, have bemade, have not, in the experience that they have devel-ored weakened its force Banks and his party "dare not offend," but even trample on the Constitution to conciliate.

> Though Legislatures have bowed ignobly to this traitorous dictation, and voted an address, yet the removal has been resisted by the executive; and the patriotic course of Governor Gardner met the thanks and cordial approval of the patriotic citizens of this State. But N. . Banks rode into power on a different current from that which bore in Gov. Gardner. He was elected by the republicans, as led and controlled by such ultra freesoilers as Henry Wilson; by the very ultra element which has demanded the removal of Loring. Hence he dared not refuse to comply with the address; but the

THE DECREE OF KING CALHOUN .- The Washington

States supposed, with good reason, to be "in the confidence," and certainly known to be in the support, of the views and purposes of Senator Douglas, denounces the decision of Gen. Calhoun, giving the government of Kan-sas into the hands of the Topekaites. The States says: "At last 'General' Calhoun has opened his breeches pockets, and in the munificence of his nature proclaims that the free-State men of Kansas possess the Legislature. He generously makes over to the free-State party the law-making power of the State that is to be, after humbugging the South in the most insulting manner, both before and since he came to this locality. Why was not this announcement made long since? Calhoun had as good foundation for his statements a month ago as he ans, Wallachians, Romans, Irish, Georgians. Californi- has to-day. He gives as a reason for publishing the reans, Bulgarians, Dutch, French, Turks, English, Syri- turns now, 'that recent information through Governor ans, and natives of the Islands of the Pacific, and to Denver,' &c., leaves no doubt that the returned vote from have taken premiums and received praises in all the nu- Delaware Crossing should be rejected, and in the next merous branches of study pursued in that extensive Col- paragraph he tells us that he has not yet received any reply to his letter to Gov. Denver asking for informa-ICE.—The Knickerbocker and New York Ice Comname at all, if it were not for the sake of making people believe that Denver had sent him a correct list? The other sources' Calhoun alludes to we take to be himself

> If Mr. Calhoun is to get no comfort from those who like Mr. Douglas, try to sit astride the fence in the Kan-Black Republicans. And there, perhaps, both by instinct and association, is the best place for him.
>
> Charleston Courier.

and his associates, who had the best information on the

subject of the frauds they concocted, and which were so

flagrant as to leave him no chance of escape, save by

Melton, the forger, who broke jail at Newbern cial, may save money to gas consumers, a matter worth looking after in these hard times:—" The high pressure night last, and committed, by Mayor Cherry. Two or

> Florida Intelligence. SAVANNAH, March 27 .- The Florida mail brings intel-